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Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report has been submitted pursuant to paragraphs 6 and 12 of General Assembly resolution 56/87 of 12 December 2001. It highlights the measures for further improvement of the procedures and working methods of the Security Council and its sanctions committees related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions and reviews the capacity and modalities within the Secretariat for implementing the intergovernmental mandates and for addressing the main findings, including recommendations of the ad hoc expert group meeting on assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/53/312, chap. IV).

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I. Introduction

1. At its fifty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted without a vote resolution 56/87 of 12 December 2001, entitled "Implementation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions". In the resolution, the General Assembly, inter alia:

(a) Renewed its invitation to the Security Council to consider the establishment of further mechanisms or procedures, as appropriate, for consultations as early as possible under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations with third States which are or may be confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures imposed by the Council under Chapter VII of the Charter, with regard to a solution of those problems, including appropriate ways and means for increasing the effectiveness of its methods and procedures applied in the consideration of requests by the affected States for assistance;

(b) Welcomed the measures taken by the Security Council since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 50/51 of 11 December 1995, most recently the note by the President of the Council dated 17 April 2000 (S/2000/319), whereby the members of the Council decided to establish an informal working group of the Council to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions, looked forward to the adoption of the Chairman's proposed outcome of the working group, in particular those provisions thereof regarding the issues of the unintended impact of sanctions and assistance to States in implementing sanctions, and strongly recommended that the Council continue its efforts to enhance further the effectiveness and transparency of the sanctions committees, to streamline their working procedures and to facilitate access to them by representatives of States that find themselves confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of sanctions;

(c) Invited the Security Council, its sanctions committees and the Secretariat to continue to ensure, as appropriate, that (i) both pre-assessment reports and ongoing assessment reports include as part of their analysis the likely and actual unintended impact of the sanctions on third States and recommend ways in which the negative impact of sanctions can be mitigated; (ii) sanctions committees provide opportunities for third States affected by sanctions to brief them on the unintended impact of sanctions they are experiencing and on assistance needed by them to mitigate the negative impact of sanctions; (iii) the Secretariat continues to provide, upon request, advice and information to third States to help them to pursue means to mitigate the unintended impact of sanctions, for example, on invoking Article 50 of the Charter for consultation with the Security Council; (iv) where economic sanctions have had severe effects on third States, the Security Council is able to request the Secretary-General to consider appointing a special representative or dispatching, as necessary, fact-finding missions on the ground to undertake necessary assessments and to identify, as appropriate, possible means of assistance; (v) the Security Council is able, in the context of situations referred to in subparagraph (iv) above, to consider establishing working groups to consider such situations;

(d) Requested the Secretary-General to pursue the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/51, 51/208, 52/162, 53/107, 54/107 and 55/157 and to ensure that the competent units within the Secretariat develop the adequate capacity and appropriate modalities, technical procedures and guidelines to continue, on a regular basis, to collate and coordinate information about international assistance available to third States affected by the implementation of sanctions, to continue developing a possible methodology for assessing the adverse consequences actually incurred by third States and to explore innovative and practical measures of assistance to the affected third States;

(e) Welcomed the report of the Secretary-General containing a summary of the deliberations and main findings of the ad hoc expert group meeting on developing a methodology for assessing the consequences incurred by third States as a result of preventive or enforcement measures and on exploring innovative and practical measures of international assistance to the affected third States (A/53/312), and renewed its invitation to States and relevant international organizations within and outside the United Nations system which had not yet done so to provide their views regarding the report of the ad hoc expert group meeting;

(f) Requested the Secretary-General to expedite the preparation of a report to the General Assembly containing his views on the deliberations and main findings, including the recommendations, of the ad hoc expert group on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions, taking into account the views of States, the organizations of the United Nations system,

international financial institutions and other international organizations, as well as the Chairman's proposed outcome of the informal working group of the Security Council on general issues relating to sanctions;

(g) Reaffirmed the important role of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Programme and Coordination in mobilizing and monitoring, as appropriate, the economic assistance efforts of the international community and the United Nations system on behalf of States confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures imposed by the Security Council and, as appropriate, in identifying solutions to the special economic problems of those States;

(h) Took note of the decision of the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 2000/32 of 28 July 2000, to continue its consideration of the question of assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions, invited the Council, at its organizational session for 2002, to make appropriate arrangements for that purpose within its programme of work for 2002, and decided to transmit the most recent report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/56/303), together with the relevant background materials, to the Council at its substantive session of 2002;

(i) Invited the organizations of the United Nations system, international financial institutions, other international organizations, regional organizations and Member States to address more specifically and directly, where appropriate, the special economic problems of third States affected by sanctions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter and, for that purpose, to consider improving procedures for consultations to maintain a constructive dialogue with such States, including through regular and frequent meetings as well as, where appropriate, special meetings between the affected third States and the donor community, with the participation of United Nations agencies and other international organizations;

(j) Requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

2. The present report has been prepared in response to the requests contained in paragraphs 6 and 12 of the resolution (see paras. 1 (f) and (j), above). Chapter V of the present report, describing recent developments related to the role of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Programme and Coordination in the area of assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions, will appear in an addendum to be issued after the conclusion of the July 2002 session of the Economic and Social Council.

II. Measures for further improvement of the procedures and working methods of the Security Council and its sanctions committees related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

3. Taking account of the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 January 1999 (S/1999/92) and other relevant proposals and recommendations, the members of the Security Council decided to establish, on a temporary basis, an informal working group of the Council to develop general recommendations on how to improve the effectiveness of United Nations sanctions (see S/2000/319). The members of the Council noted the work of the General Assembly in this area and also observed that there existed considerable recent scholarship on the subject of United Nations sanctions that merited further consideration by the Council.

4. The Working Group, chaired by Ambassador Chowdhury (Bangladesh), benefited from available sanctions expertise, including by being briefed, on a case-by-case basis, by appropriate experts. The Group, which held 12 formal and more than 20 informal meetings, has examined, inter alia, the issue of the unintended impact of sanctions on third States and assistance to Member States in implementing sanctions. It was to report its findings to the Council by 30 November 2000, but it was unable to reach a consensus on all of the recommendations. At the informal consultations held on 14 and 15 February 2001, the members of the Security Council took up the Chairman's proposed outcome of the Working Group. Following an exchange of views, the members of the Council decided to continue their consideration of the issue at a later stage, with a view to reaching consensus on outstanding matters.

5. As reported in a note by the President of the Security Council dated 15 January 2002 (S/2002/70), the Security Council agreed to extend the mandate of the Working Group until 31 December 2003 and elected Ambassador Martin Belinga-Eboutou (Cameroon) to

serve as its Chairman. The proposed outcome document remains under the active consideration of the Working Group, with focus being placed on those issues where agreement has yet to be reached.

6. In its deliberations concerning issues related to Article 50, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait has in its practice granted permission for Member States that are not members of the Committee to address it at formal meetings on their special economic problems. In response to letters from Belarus and India, the Committee, by letters from the Chairman dated 13 November 2001, extended invitations to those States to address the Committee in connection with special economic problems falling under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations. At its 227th meeting, on 3 December 2001, the Additional Secretary of the Ministry of External Relations of India addressed the Committee regarding special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures applied by the Council. By a letter from the Chairman dated 28 February 2002, the Committee informed India that it had considered the matter at several formal and informal meetings but had been unable to reach a consensus, although it would continue to study the matter. India replied in a letter dated 26 March 2002, stating its disappointment that no consensus had been reached and requesting an expeditious and positive decision on the matter.

7. In a letter dated 24 June 2002 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2002/698), the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations brought to the attention of the Council the impact of the Iraqi sanctions regime on the Tunisian economy during the past 11 years. The members of the Council agreed to refer the letter to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 661 (1990) for its consideration.

III. Review of the capacity and modalities of the Secretariat for implementing the intergovernmental mandates and recommendations of the ad hoc expert group meeting on assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

8. The Secretary-General has taken note of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 56/87 (see para. 1 (d) above) and wishes to observe that the arrangements that were put in place in the Secretariat in 1996, as described in his report of that year on the matter (A/51/317, paras. 4-11) and in his 1997 report (A/52/308, para. 5), continue to apply.

9. The arrangements made in the Secretariat in that regard may be summarized as follows:

(a) The Department of Political Affairs, in consultation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, would be responsible for carrying out the tasks set out in paragraph 3 (a) of General Assembly resolution 50/51, namely, collating, assessing and analysing information, at the request of the Security Council and its organs, on the effects of sanctions regimes in third States which are or may be specially affected by the implementation of sanctions and the resulting needs of such States, and keeping the Security Council and its organs informed;

(b) The same two departments would also be responsible for the tasks contemplated in paragraph 3 (b) of the resolution, namely, providing advice to the Security Council and its organs at their request on specific needs or problems of those third States and presenting possible options so that, while maintaining the effectiveness of the sanctions regimes, appropriate adjustments may be made to the administration of the regime or the regime itself with a view to mitigating the adverse effects on such States;

(c) The Department of Economic and Social Affairs would implement the tasks referred to in paragraph 3 (c) of the resolution, namely, collating and coordinating information about international assistance available to third States affected by the implementation of sanctions and making such information officially available to the interested Member States;

(d) The tasks under paragraph 3 (d) of the resolution, namely, the exploration of innovative and practical measures of assistance to the affected third States through cooperation with relevant institutions and organizations inside and outside the United Nations system, would be the responsibility of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

10. It should be noted that since the above arrangements were based on "existing resources", the overall budgetary resources currently available to the departments concerned would have to be maintained in the future.

11. It is also understood that this distribution of primary responsibilities did not preclude further cooperation

between the relevant departments, as appropriate, and that the setting in motion of the functions contemplated in several subparagraphs of paragraph 3 of resolution 50/51 was dependent on a request either by the Security Council, its organs or by interested Member States.

12. As stated in his report (A/55/295, para. 14), the Secretary-General, under cover of a note dated 24 March 2000 (E/AC.51/2000/2), transmitting the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the in-depth evaluation of the United Nations programmes on global development trends, issues and policies, and global approaches to social and microeconomic issues and policies, and the corresponding subprogrammes in the regional commissions, took note of the findings of the report and, inter alia, concurred in the recommendation that, after intergovernmental agreement on a methodology for assessing the impact of sanctions on third States, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Department of Political Affairs should review the required activities and capacity needed within the Secretariat. The review should be the basis for proposals presented to the relevant intergovernmental bodies as part of the revision to the medium-term plan.

13. The Secretary-General has also taken note of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 56/87 (see para. 1 (f) above), inter alia, requesting his views on the conclusions and recommendations of the ad hoc expert group meeting on developing a methodology for assessing the consequences incurred by third States as a result of preventive or enforcement measures and on exploring innovative and practical measures of international assistance to the affected third States (A/53/312, chap. IV). It is to be noted that the conclusions and recommendations include the following: (a) the drawing up of a tentative non-exhaustive list of potential effects of sanctions on third States in order to facilitate the process of impact assessment; (b) the submission, within a short period of time (e.g., two weeks), by the Secretary-General, at the request of the Security Council, of an advance assessment of the potential impact of sanctions on the target country and in particular on third States; (c) the entrusting of the Secretariat, following the imposition of sanctions, with the task of monitoring their effects with a view to providing to the Security Council and its organs timely information and early assessments on the effects of the sanctions regimes in third States that are or may be most seriously affected by their implementation; (d) the provision by the Secretariat of technical assistance to States which invoke Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations, at their request, in preparing explanatory materials to be attached to their requests for consultations with the Security Council with a view to finding a solution to their special economic problems arising from the implementation of sanctions; (e) the appointment by the Secretary-General, in the most severe cases, of a Special Representative to undertake, in collaboration with the Governments concerned, a full assessment of the consequences actually incurred and to identify measures of assistance to such States. To this end, the Special Representative would put in place an inter-agency arrangement or task force; (f) the application, with needed flexibility, of the five practical methods of impact assessment, namely: (i) time series analysis of balance of payment changes, (ii) stratified sample survey of firms, (iii) gravity model of bilateral trade flows, (iv) regression equation of income shocks and (v) analytic hierarchy process for perception surveys, or any combination thereof; (g) the dispatch on the ground, in the most severely affected third countries, of special fact-finding or evaluation missions; and (h) the inclusion in the overall report, to be submitted by the Special Representative to the Secretary-General, of concrete proposals on practical measures of international assistance, to the extent possible, bilateral assistance initiatives, as well as relevant contributions contemplated by institutions outside the United Nations system, particularly at the regional level.

14. In this connection, the Secretary-General wishes to stress that the issues highlighted in the summary of the deliberations and main findings of the ad hoc expert group meeting have been a subject of comment in prior reports, namely: the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace" (A/47/277-S/24111, para. 41); the position paper of the Secretary-General entitled "Supplement to an Agenda for Peace" (A/50/60-S/1995/1, paras. 66-76); the report of the Secretary-General prepared pursuant to the note of the President of the Security Council (S/25036) regarding the question of special economic problems of States as a result of sanctions imposed under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations (A/48/573-S/26705, paras. 70-81, 82-86, 89-91, 92-93, 94, 103-106, 107-113, 114-125, 150-159); the report of the Secretary-General on economic assistance to States affected by the implementation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (A/49/356, paras. 4-11, 12-20, 34-43, 44-67); and reports of the Secretary-General on implementation of the provisions of the Charter related to assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions (A/50/361, paras. 8-11, 15-17, 19, 21, 25-29, 33-38, 41-49, 54-56, 59-67, 69-72, 74-76, 78-80;

A/51/317, paras. 13-15, 16-34; and A/52/308, paras. 6-12).

15. In particular, the Secretary-General wishes to recall that in his proposal regarding the convening of the ad hoc expert group meeting, the possibility of its outcome (in the form of methodological or technical guidelines) being submitted for the consideration of Member States, whose political support both at the United Nations and in the governing bodies of the agencies concerned would be essential for universal acceptability and for the effective application of such guidelines (A/52/308, para. 12), was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 52/162 of 15 December 1997.

16. In addition, the Secretary-General has had occasion to comment on the question of sanctions in his annual reports on the work of the Organization,[1] as well as in his report on a road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration (A/56/326, paras. 56-61). In particular, he has noted the increased application by the Security Council of targeted sanctions, thereby minimizing adverse economic effects on third States.

17. The Secretary-General also notes that the provisions of General Assembly resolution 56/87, in paragraph 3 (a) to (e) (see para. 1 (c) above), contain recommendations similar to some of the recommendations and conclusions of the ad hoc expert group meeting. The Secretary-General further notes that the Security Council and its sanctions committees, with the support of the Secretariat, have been increasingly adopting, as appropriate, into the practice of their work the aforementioned provisions of General Assembly resolutions and some of the recommendations of the expert group meeting.

18. The Secretary-General has provided and will continue to provide his full support for the ongoing intergovernmental deliberations on issues under review, including his views and recommendations as required, in order to ensure the implementation of relevant intergovernmental mandates in a timely and efficient manner.

IV. Views provided by Governments and relevant international organizations regarding the report of the ad hoc expert group meeting and related issues of international assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions

19. In accordance with paragraphs 5 and 9 of General Assembly resolution 56/87 (see paras. 1 (e) and (i) above), States and relevant international organizations, within and outside the United Nations system, that had not yet done so were invited to provide their views regarding the report of the ad hoc expert group meeting on assistance to third States affected by the application of sanctions, as contained in the 1998 report of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/53/312, chap. IV). It will be recalled that the communications received in 1999 and 2000 from Governments and the relevant international organizations and institutions within and outside the United Nations system on the same matter were summarized in the previous reports of the Secretary-General (A/54/383 and Add.1 and A/55/295 and Add.1 respectively).

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/53/1), paras. 62-64; ibid., *Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/54/1), paras. 124-126; ibid., *Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/55/1), paras. 99-101; and ibid., *Fifty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/56/1), paras. 85-87.

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Item 62 of the preliminary list*
Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 3 of its resolution 56/19 of 29 November 2001 on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security, the General Assembly invited all Member States to continue to inform the Secretary-General of their views and assessments on the following questions: (a) general appreciation of the issues of information security; (b) definition of basic notions related to information security, including unauthorized interference with or misuse of information and telecommunication systems and information resources; and (c) the context of relevant international concepts aimed at strengthening the security of global information and telecommunication systems. In paragraph 4, the resolution requested the Secretary-General to consider existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them, and to conduct a study with the assistance of a group of governmental experts, to be established in 2004, appointed by him on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and with the help of Member States in a position to render such assistance, and to submit a report on the outcome of the study to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session.

2. On 15 February 2002, the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale to Member States asking them to provide their views pursuant to the invitation of the General Assembly. The replies received from Governments as at the end of June 2002 are reproduced in section II of the present report; any other replies received will be issued as addenda to it.

II. Replies received from Governments

[Original: Spanish]
[5 June 2002]

Guatemala

1. Guatemala is plunged in the midst of advances in global communications and is therefore also feeling the need to adopt legislative and technological measures so as to ensure information security by averting, preventing, detecting and correcting breaches of security during the transmission of information by the various means, whether by telephone, Internet, e-mail or other means. Breaches of security of

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communications can occur through interruption, interception, modification and production.

2. In order to establish a legislative framework for the development of telecommunications activities and regulate the use and exploitation of such activities, Guatemala has enacted the General Telecommunications Act, pursuant to Decree No. 94-96 of the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala, dated 17 October 1996, which under Title II, Chapter I, article 5, establishes the Superintendency of Telecommunications (SIT) as the technical organ of the Ministry of Communications, Transport, Public Works and Housing, headed by the Superintendent, and Decree No. 115-97 of 19 November, which contains certain amendments to Decree No. 94-96.

3. There are also the Rules for the Operation of Satellite Systems in Guatemala, Government Agreement No. 574-98, of 2 September 1998, which provides that SIT may authorize suppliers and users of satellite facilities to provide such services within the territory and authorize and register earth stations for the purpose of ascendant links (earth-space).

4. Article 23 of this Act provides for the creation of a register of telecommunications listing the names of all operators of commercial networks and general information on all personal identification data.

5. It is important to emphasize that it is essential that international organizations such as the United Nations should adopt necessary security measures for the handling of information. In order to ensure that the latter does not at any time jeopardize or adversely affect the security of democratic States, we recommend the following steps:

6. Books, documents and records relating to the payment of taxes, rates, charges and fees may be inspected by a competent authority in accordance with the law. It is a punishable offence to disclose the amount of taxes paid, profits, losses, expenses or any other data relating to audited accounts to individuals or juridical persons, with the exception of overall balances, publication of which is mandated by law.

Penal Code

7. **Article 295 (Interruption of or interference with communications):** Anyone who seeks to undermine the security of telecommunications or postal communications, or who interrupts or interferes with such services in any way shall be liable to a prison term of from two to five years.

8. **Article 274 (Violation of copyright and related rights):** Barring the exceptions specifically contemplated in the laws or treaties on the subject to which Guatemala is a party, the penalty for any one of the following acts shall be a prison term of from one to four years and a fine of between 1,000 and 500,000 quetzales:

9. **(k):** Decoding of signals transmitted by satellite or any other telecommunications means which broadcast programmes of any kind without the authorization of the legitimate distributor.

10. **Article 274 "D" (Banned files):** Anyone who sets up a database or computer file containing information that might affect the privacy of individuals shall be liable to a prison term of from six months to four years and a fine of between 200 and 1,000 quetzales.

11. **Article 274 "E" (Manipulation of information):** Anyone who uses computer files or computer programmes to conceal, alter or distort information requested for a commercial activity to fulfil an obligation towards the State or to conceal or alter statements regarding the accounts or property of a natural or artificial person shall be liable to a prison term of from one to five years and a fine of between 500 and 3,000 quetzales.

12. **Article 274 "F" (Use of information):** Anyone who, without authorization, uses another person's computer files or enters their database or electronic files, by any means, shall be liable to a prison term of from six months to two years and a fine of between 200 and 1,000 quetzales.

13. **Article 274 "G" (Destructive programmes):** Anyone who distributes or puts into circulation destructive programmes or instructions capable of damaging computer files, programmes or equipment shall be liable to a prison term of from six months to four years and a fine of 200 quetzales.

14. **Confidentiality:** Means that information is accessible only to authorized entities.

15. **Authentication:** Means correct identification of message origin.

16. **Integrity:** Means that information can be modified only by authorized entities.

17. **Non rejection:** Provides protection to a user against another user subsequently denying that a communication was, in fact, made.

18. **Control of access:** Means that access to information is controlled and limited by the destination system through the use of countersigns, so as to protect it from unauthorized use or manipulation

19. **Availability:** Means that computer system resources are available to authorized entities when needed.

20. Guatemala has basic legislation regulating everything to do with offences having to do with communications; this includes the Political Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala, **article 24** of which, "**Inviolability of correspondence, documents and books**", provides that

> "The correspondence of all individuals, their documents and books are inviolable. They can be inspected or seized only pursuant to a final decision handed down by a competent court and with the legal formalities. The privacy of communications by telephone, radio, cable and other products of modern technology is guaranteed";

and the American Convention on Human Rights, which provides in **article 13, "Freedom of Thought and Expression"**:

> "1. Everyone has the right to freedom of thought and expression. This right includes freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing, in print, in the form of art, or through any other medium of one's choice.
>
> 2. The exercise of the right provided for in the foregoing paragraph shall not be subject to prior censorship but shall be subject to subsequent imposition of liability, which shall be expressly established by law ...
>
> 3. The right of expression may not be restricted by indirect methods or means, such as the abuse of government or private controls over newsprint, radio broadcasting frequencies, or equipment used in the dissemination of information, or by any other means tending to impede the communication and circulation of ideas and opinions."

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General and complete disarmament

Relationship between disarmament and development

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Given the financial constraints of the Organization and the limited response by Member States to support action for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, the Organization was able to undertake only an attenuated programme of activities in this connection.

The Secretary-General therefore proposes that Member States consider the establishment of a group of governmental experts to undertake a review of the relationship between disarmament and development in the current international context as well as the future role of the Organization in this connection.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 56/24 E of 29 November 2001, entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development". In that resolution, the General Assembly invited all Member States to communicate their views and proposals for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the 1987 International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, as well as any other views and proposals with a view to achieving the goals of the action programme, within the framework of current international relations. It requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference and to report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

II. Action taken

2. The Department for Disarmament Affairs organized a symposium on 29 April 2002 at United Nations Headquarters entitled "Disarmament and Development: New Choices for Security and Prosperity". The panellists were drawn from the Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research at Rutgers University.[1] The issues discussed covered the following topics: the positive impact of the settlement of disputes between States, particularly border disputes, on the development prospects of the societies concerned; competing pressures on scarce resources for military expenditures and economic development; significant developments towards military transparency between States, particularly the development of a common standardized methodology for the measurement of recent defence spending by Argentina and Chile; the need for greater transparency of military expenditures by States in order to assess their economic and budgetary policies and the role of the International Monetary Fund; and issues of defence conversion and, in this context, an assessment of some case studies of defence industry restructuring.

3. In addition, the Department for Disarmament Affairs engaged in informal consultations with interested Member States on issues of disarmament and development that may be relevant in the context of the preparatory process leading up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development, to be held from 26 August to 4 September 2002 in Johannesburg, South Africa. The Department also contributed an informal paper on the relationship between the global arms trade and corruption to the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention in November 2001, in the context of an informal preparatory meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption.

III. Recommendation: proposal for future action

4. The financial constraints of the Organization continued to restrict the scope of activities undertaken by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and other departments and agencies represented in the high-level Steering Group on Disarmament and Development, established by the Secretary-General in May 1999. Member States also continued to show limited interest in communicating their views and proposals, as well as providing assistance to the Organization, to help promote the achievement of the goals of the 1987 action programme, within the framework of current international relations.

5. **The Secretary-General therefore proposes that Member States consider the establishment of a group of governmental experts to undertake a reappraisal of the relationship between disarmament and development in the current international context, as well as the future role of the Organization in this connection. Such a reappraisal would enable a review of the 1987 action programme taking into account the changes in international relations since its adoption.**

IV. Information received from Governments

6. Information received from Governments is set out below.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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1. What now merits the serious concern of the world is that the Bush Administration has increased military expenditure to a level that exceeds that of the Reagan Administration during the cold-war era. This is entirely attributable to the unilateral and self-opinionated foreign policy of the present Administration of the United States of America.

2. At present, excessive United States military outlays are stifling economic growth, adversely affecting international development and igniting a new arms race, inconsistent with the fundamental principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter.

3. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea wishes to reiterate its position that resources released through disarmament and arms reduction should be diverted to the economic and social development of all countries, and especially of the developing countries.

4. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea also calls upon the international community to exert efforts to advance the plan of people-centred development.

Ecuador

[Original: Spanish]
[21 June 2002]

Ecuador, aware that the action programme adopted by the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development is a positive and necessary strategy for guaranteeing security and peaceful coexistence among peoples, supports and implements it, within the scope of its competence and budgetary resources. The action programme constitutes a reference point that contributes to a better understanding of disarmament at the global level, and it is unquestionably a useful tool for the development of national policies and for the implementation of decisions and actions at the domestic level. In order to improve the implementation of the action programme, it would be appropriate to increase allocations and resources within the United Nations budget for national campaigns and strategies aimed at promoting disarmament, and to transform such resources and efforts into campaigns for disarmament and poverty eradication, especially in the least advantaged countries.

El Salvador

[Original: Spanish]
[29 April 2002]

The Government of El Salvador considers that because this issue is addressed in the Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America, prompt compliance is needed. It also believes that the programme should be broadened to include the commitments made at the Millennium Summit and what was agreed in the Monterrey Consensus, the final outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development.

Panama

[Original: Spanish]
[19 April 2002]

1. The Republic of Panama considers it of the utmost importance that in the action programme special emphasis is placed on all efforts aimed at heightening the international community's awareness of the importance of the development of human security within the context of international security, when traditionally, greater emphasis has been placed on the security of States. As this can be achieved only through education, Panama suggests that local, regional and international meetings be held on a more regular basis. It also suggests that a course entitled "Disarmament and development" be included in the general studies curricula of all Member States.

2. It is suggested that studies be conducted, and that the findings thereof be subsequently disseminated to Member States, on mechanisms that could be used by countries, especially developing countries whose military troops, owing to disarmament efforts, are facing massive unemployment. In other words, it should be determined on a case-by-case basis how such units might make the transition from the army to the formal economy.

Qatar

[Original: Arabic]
[29 April 2002]

The proposal of the State of Qatar for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the

International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development is as follows:

(a) Use of energy for peaceful purposes and purposes of social development;

(b) Utilization and employment of the resources available to each State to increase economic and social development;

(c) Exchange of expertise so as to promote evolution towards human development.

Notes

[1] Mr. Marco Balarezo, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations; Ms. Nancy Happe, International Monetary Fund; Mr. Reynaldo Bajraj, Deputy Executive Secretary of ECLAC; and Dr. Sean DiGiovanna of Rutgers University.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Item 68 (b) of the preliminary list*
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly

United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Fellowships on disarmament were awarded to 28 officials in 2001 and 30 officials in 2002. Pursuant to relevant legislative mandates, the Secretary-General endeavoured to encourage Member States to take into account gender equality when nominating candidates to the programme of fellowships on disarmament. As a result, five women participated in the programme in 2001 and eight are expected to participate in the 2002 programme. In 2001, the programme lasted 10 weeks, from 3 September to 9 November. In 2002, the programme is again scheduled for 10 weeks, from 2 September to 8 November.

The programme of studies continued to be structured in three segments. The first segment of the programme, which is held at the United Nations Office at Geneva, is aimed primarily at exposing the fellows to various aspects of multilateral negotiations on disarmament. The second segment comprises study visits to intergovernmental organizations of relevance in the field of disarmament, as well as to Member States, at their invitation, including study visits to Germany and Japan, to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in The Hague, and to the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. The third segment is held at United Nations Headquarters and is intended to allow the fellows to familiarize themselves with the work of both the First Committee and the Department for Disarmament Affairs in New York. This segment

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also includes seminars organized by the Centre for Non-proliferation Studies of the Monterey Institute of International Studies, as well as a presentation organized by the United States Department of State.

To date, the programme has trained some 600 officials from about 150 Member States, a large number of whom hold positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament within their own Governments. The Secretary-General is gratified that the programme continues to contribute to enhancing expertise in disarmament in Member States, particularly in developing countries, and to developing greater awareness of the importance and benefits of disarmament and a better understanding of the concerns of the international community in the field of disarmament and security. The Secretary-General expresses his appreciation to all Member States and organizations that have consistently supported the programme throughout the years, thereby contributing to its success.

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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 55/34 C, entitled "United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement annually the programme and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session. The present report has been prepared in response to that request.

2. It should be noted that, pursuant to agreed conclusions 1997/2 of the Economic and Social Council and paragraph 2.6 of the medium-term plan for 2002-2005, programme 2, disarmament (A/55/6 (Prog. 2)), the Secretary-General has endeavoured to encourage Member States to take into account gender equality when nominating candidates to the programme of fellowships on disarmament. As a result, five women participated in the programme in 2001 and eight are expected to participate in 2002.

II. Programme of fellowships on disarmament

A. 2001 and 2002 fellowships

3. Twenty-eight fellowships were awarded in 2001. The names and nationalities of the officials who benefited from the programme in 2001 are:

Luciano Tanto Clement	Argentina
Vasily Pavlov	Belarus
Solange Bogore	Burkina Faso
James Gabche	Cameroon
Xu Wenlei	China
Juan José Páez Pinzón	Colombia
Norman Lizano Ortiz	Costa Rica
Sherif Ahmed Rifaat	Egypt
Giorgi Muchaidze	Georgia
Mohamed Aly Diallo	Guinea
Vinay Mohan Kwatra	India
Behnam Bolourian	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Maya Kadosh	Israel
Tatsuo Nagai	Japan
Fahmi Elziani	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Rosita Šorytė	Lithuania
Sidi Ould Mohamed Lagdhaf	Mauritania
José Antonio Balmaceda	Nicaragua
Silas S. Anche	Nigeria
Mohammed Aqeel Ba-Omar	Oman
Paul Duclos Parodi	Peru
Grzegorz Poznański	Poland
Israel B. K. Jigba	Sierra Leone
Nontombi Makupula	South Africa
Sara Uddenberg	Sweden
Tchabode Adjagba Sebabe	Togo
Le Huy Hoang	Viet Nam
Marko Samardžija	Yugoslavia (Federal Republic of)

4. On 12 July 2002, the participation in the 2002 programme of the following 30 officials from Member States had been confirmed by their respective Governments:

Cameron R. Archer	Australia
Emil Gasimov	Azerbaijan
Mohammad Allama Siddiki	Bangladesh
Rodrigo Toledo Bastidas	Chile
Nouho Kateba Coulibaly	Côte d'Ivoire
Petar Mihatov	Croatia
Modeste Boningo Bokumgu	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Assefa Delil Hassen	Ethiopia
Ingo Stender	Germany
Sara Angelina Solis Castañeda	Guatemala
Márk Horváth	Hungary
Mohammad Ichsan	Indonesia
Sofia Renata McGregor	Jamaica
Mohammed Ali AL-Nsour	Jordan
Jane Muthoni Kahuki	Kenya
Anouparb Vongnorkeo	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Memory D. Chibwana	Malawi
Riedzal Adul Malek	Malalysia
Jorge Luis Hidalgo Partida	Mexico
Jamal Maatougui	Morocco
Htin Kyaw	Myanmar
J. Marvin T. Ngirutang	Palau

Carla Ivette Pousa Caride	Panama
Ji-hee Kim	Republic of Korea
Alberto Neto Pereira	Sao Tomé and Principe
Adil Y. Bannaga	Sudan
Ahmad Al Hariri	Syrian Arab Republic
Mouna Mcharek	Tunisia
Fatma Ömür Yurdakul	Turkey
Olesia Perevezentseva	Ukraine

B. Programme of studies

5. The United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament is implemented by the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs. In 2001, the programme lasted 10 weeks, from 3 September to 9 November. In 2002, the programme is scheduled to be carried out again for 10 weeks, from 2 September to 8 November. The programme of studies is structured in three segments. The activities that follow were included in the 2001 programme and, after the necessary updating, are also expected to be carried out in 2002.

First segment

6. The first segment of the programme, which is held at the United Nations Office at Geneva, is aimed primarily at exposing fellows to various aspects of multilateral negotiations on disarmament. This is accomplished through both attendance at meetings of the Conference on Disarmament and participation in lectures by senior representatives of States members of the Conference and senior representatives of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), the Geneva International Peace Research Institute and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces. In 2001, the fellows also had the opportunity to participate in lectures by the President of the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All its Aspects, the President of the second meeting of the States parties to the Mine-Ban Convention, and the President of the Second Review Conference of the States parties to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects.

7. While in Geneva, fellows are also required to write the first draft of a paper on a topic of their choice relating to disarmament and security, which provides them with a unique opportunity to experience the conduct of research and drafting under guidance and in a focused manner. In the preparation of research papers, fellows are encouraged to utilize the library of the United Nations Office at Geneva, the reference library of the Geneva Branch of the Department for Disarmament Affairs, and the Dag Hammarskjöld Library at United Nations Headquarters.

8. In addition, a practical exercise on the preparation of draft resolutions for the First Committee starts in Geneva and is concluded in New York, after exposure to the proceedings of the First Committee. The exercise includes a moderated discussion on the drafts prepared by the fellows, the introduction of amendments and revisions and taking action on draft resolutions.

Second segment

9. The second segment of the programme comprises study visits to intergovernmental organizations of relevance in the field of disarmament and to Member States, at their invitation.

10. At the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) in The Hague, fellows are briefed on the work of the organization; the genesis and status of the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction; the verification procedures of the Convention; the work of the inspectorate and the inspection process; international cooperation and assistance within the framework of the Convention; and the role of non-governmental organizations.

11. The study visit to the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization includes presentations on the work of that organization, an introduction to the International Monitoring System and a guided visit to the International Data Centre. In 2001, fellows were also briefed on the preparations for the Conference on Facilitating the Entry-into-Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which was to be held at New York from 11 to 13 November 2001.

12. The study visit to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna comprises an introduction to non-proliferation and nuclear reactors, as well as presentations and briefings on such topics as the role of nuclear power in sustainable development; the new strengthened safeguards system and examples of verification in Member States; verification of

weapons origin and other fissile material released from defence programmes in nuclear-weapon States; and safeguards activities, inspections and nuclear safety activities of IAEA. Visits to the IAEA laboratories at Seibersdorf and the Austrian Nuclear Research Reactor of the Vienna Universities are organized, and relevant documentary films illustrating the work of IAEA are also shown.

13. Following a tradition of many years, Germany and Japan continue to invite participants in the programme of fellowships on disarmament for study visits to national institutions and for focused discussions with officials of the respective Governments. The study visits provide the fellows with an invaluable opportunity to become more closely acquainted with the national policies and work of the two Governments in the field of arms limitation and disarmament.

14. The study visit to Germany in 2001 included briefings by and a round-table discussion with senior officials of the Department for Disarmament and Arms Control of the Federal Foreign Office in Berlin. A guided, highly informative excursion to a conversion plant (Nammo Buck GmbH) in Pinnow completed the study visit to Germany. A study visit by the fellows to Germany in 2002 is scheduled and is expected to include similar activities.

15. The Government of Japan and the cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima continued to organize valuable activities for fellows in 2001. In Tokyo, fellows were briefed by senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Japan's disarmament policy, and met with the officials from the Centre for the Promotion of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation. In Nagasaki and Hiroshima, fellows were received by local officials, visited memorial sites relating to atomic bombing, such as the Atomic Bomb Museum, the Peace Park and the Atomic Bomb Home for the Elderly in Nagasaki, and the Atomic Bomb Dome and the Peace Memorial Museum in Hiroshima. The fellows also met with survivors of the atomic bombing, heard lectures on the social and medical legacies of the atomic bombing and participated in a seminar with the researchers of the Hiroshima Peace Institute. The study visit to Japan in 2002 is expected to include similar activities.

Third segment

16. The third segment of the programme is held at United Nations Headquarters and is intended to allow fellows to familiarize themselves with the work of both the First Committee of the General Assembly and the Department for Disarmament Affairs in New York. The segment includes a second cycle of lectures by members of delegations to the First Committee and United Nations officials on items on the agenda of the Committee and the work of the various branches of the Department, as well as regular attendance at meetings of the Committee. The fellows also attend symposia and panel discussions sponsored by the Department for Disarmament Affairs and the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Disarmament.

17. In 2001, events sponsored by the Department for Disarmament Affairs included a symposium on terrorism and disarmament, a panel discussion on "Global security in the twenty-first century" and a discussion on the theme "Lessons for today from the Cuban missile crisis". The fellows also took part in a two-day seminar organized by the Center for non-proliferation Studies of the Monterey Institute of International Studies on various aspects of arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament, including the possible impact of terrorism in this field, and a presentation organized by the United States Department of State on its arms control objectives in a new era and on the dynamics of multilateral diplomacy in the First Committee of the General Assembly.

18. While in New York, the fellows also participate in group discussions moderated by the coordinator of the programme. Two or three fellows are requested in advance to prepare short presentations on a selected topic. The presentation is then followed by an open discussion with all the other fellows. In addition, the fellows finalize their research papers and make short presentations of their main theses, which are then discussed by the other fellows.

III. Conclusion

19. **The programme, which started in 1979 as a follow-up to a decision of the General Assembly taken at its tenth special session in 1978, is aimed at promoting expertise in disarmament in more Member States, particularly in the developing countries. Throughout its 24 years of existence, the programme has trained 586 officials from 148 Member States, many of whom hold positions of responsibility in the field of disarmament within their own Governments. The large number of**

nominations for the programme received every year by the Department for Disarmament Affairs are a testimony of the undiminished interest of Governments in the programme. The Member States have on several occasions acknowledged the successful implementation of the programme and its role in enhancing the capabilities of public officials to follow ongoing deliberations and negotiations on disarmament, at both the bilateral and multilateral levels. Also, the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services, in its evaluation of the whole disarmament programme, identified the fellowship programme on disarmament as the most successful United Nations training programme it had reviewed (see E/AC.51/1999/2, para. 61).

20. The Secretary-General is gratified that the programme of fellowships on disarmament continues to contribute significantly to developing greater awareness of the importance and benefits of disarmament and better understanding of the concerns of the international community in the field of disarmament and security, as well as to enhancing the knowledge and skills of fellows, allowing them to participate more effectively in efforts in the field of disarmament at all levels. The cultural and political diversity of the participants in the programme facilitates a better understanding of disarmament security concerns of the international community and enhances their motivation for pursuing disarmament and arms limitation goals in a cooperative and constructive manner.

21. The Secretary-General expresses his appreciation to all Member States and organizations that have consistently supported the programme throughout the years, thereby contributing to its success. The Secretary-General is particularly grateful to the Government of Germany for hosting the participants of the programme since 1980 and to the Government of Japan on the occasion of its twentieth annual study visit for the fellows, which includes events in Nagasaki and Hiroshima.